

WRITING EXPERTS TESTIFY

In the Dreyfus Trial, as to who, in
Their Opinion, Wrote the Much
Talked of Bordereau.

ONE FAVORS THE PRISONER,

While the Other, in Mysterious
and Unintelligible Language,
Accuses Dreyfus.

HIS LABORED TESTIMONY

Not Altogether Satisfactory to the
Judges—Du Paty de Clam
Too Ill to Appear.

RENNES, August 25.—After M. Bertillon, the handwriting expert, who is at the head of the anthropometric department of the prefecture of police of Paris, had concluded the first installment of the so-called demonstration of the guilt of Captain Dreyfus, a prominent Dreyfusard referred to him as the "an de siecle Cagliostro." The Dreyfusards take to regard him as anything but the prince of quacks. They cover his remarks with ridicule, and protest that the admission of his fantastic theories as evidence before the court martial is a disgrace to France. "C'est une honte," was the remark heard on all sides when the session closed, and the audience, mainly made up of Dreyfusards, was being pressed outside by the gendarmes, who clear the court room as soon as the court adjourns.

Nevertheless, even the Dreyfusards do not deceive themselves as to the effect of M. Bertillon's testimony, or "demonstration" may have upon the judges, who, they fear, will be guided by what the Dreyfusards consider spurious. All the judges have passed through the Ecole Polytechnique, the highest school of science in France, and they are thus peculiarly interested in such "evidence" as M. Bertillon's. Moreover, with the aid of innumerable diagrams and specimens of writing, which he submits to them, they may be able to follow his reasoning intelligently, which is more than any member of the audience could do to-day. If the judges accept Bertillon's premises—that Dreyfus, as an expert spy, did not write ordinary handwriting, but in close imitation, even contriving to give the letters the appearance of having been traced, in order to be able to repudiate them as a forgery if detected—then the structure built upon this ground work may be, scientifically correct.

Even Dreyfus, when shown Bertillon's demonstrations, admitted the ingenuity and plausibility of the system, though he naturally declared that it was built upon a false basis.

Shows his Animus.

A remarkable feature of M. Bertillon's deposition was the heat and excitement he put into what was expected would be a calm, dispassionate exposition of his theories. He thundered, shouted and waved his arms as though engaged in some terrible dispute. Once he literally shrieked, and members of the usual audience who had been unable to follow him and were taking the air in the court yard, rushed back into the hall, breathlessly inquiring what had happened, and imagining that he was fulminating some dreadful denunciation of the accused.

His excitement was turned into hilarity when they found that he was impressing the judges with the significance of the exact space, measured in centimetres, between two words in the bordereau.

The military witnesses, all of whom sit in a bunch, leaving Colonel Picquart and M. Bertillon severely isolated, followed M. Bertillon's statements with a grave and wise expression of countenance upon which never a suspicion of a smile appeared, as though they understood every word. Evidently they had received a mot d'ordre to preserve this attitude, for without seeing the diagrams they could not have understood any better than did the general public.

The Echo de Paris announced to-day that the counsel of Dreyfus had obtained possession of certain documents mentioned in the bordereau in Esterhazy's writing, which they would produce in court next week as a coup d'etat. The correspondent of the Associated Press inquired as to this in competent Dreyfusard quarters this afternoon. He was assured that the statement was erroneous, but was also told that the defense intended, in the event of Captain Dreyfus being re-condemned, to ask the German government to produce these documents proving his innocence, and that they had reason to believe that such a request would be granted.

DETAILED PROCEEDINGS

Of the Court-martial—A Witness Favorable to Dreyfus—General Goussier Is Given the Lie—Bertillon's Testimony.

RENNES, August 25.—At the opening of the session of the Dreyfus court martial to-day considerable comment was caused by the request of M. Gribelin, the principal archivist of the headquarters staff, for permission to absent himself for twenty-four hours, owing to a summons of the minister of war, General Marquis de Gallifet, who desired to see him in Paris.

It was suggested that the minister of

war wishes to refresh M. Gribelin's memory, which has been so strongly anti-Dreyfus.

Then followed the reading of a medical certificate signed by two doctors whose names were not familiar to the audience, setting forth that Colonel Du Paty de Clam is too ill to leave his bed, at Rennes, at which the audience was not surprised.

Madame Du Paty de Clam also wrote to the government commissary offering a written supplementary deposition from her husband.

M. Labori, after signing the names of the two doctors who secured the certificate, asked the court to appoint two well known physicians to report officially on Du Paty de Clam's condition.

Colonel Jousau, however, declared it was useless to do so, as the condition of the invalid was well known.

Rowland Strong, correspondent of the New York Times, and a member of the staff of the Observer, of London, was the first witness called. He described at length interviews which he had with Esterhazy, saying the Observer offered Esterhazy £200 for certain documents and a confession that he wrote the bordereau, as published April 28.

Replying to the court, Mr. Strong said that Esterhazy, while admitting the authorship of the bordereau, said the documents enumerated in it had been betrayed by Dreyfus to Germany.

The evidence of the handwriting expert, M. Goussier, after testifying to the facts published April 22 and April 24, vehemently protested against the institution that he referred to his thirty years of service during which he had reported on thousands of documents, and added, visibly affected: "I am a witness, not an interested party," adding, turning towards the prisoner, "after all I have no right to complain when I look at this unfortunate man before you." (Great applause.)

The court closely followed M. Goussier's exhaustive story of his examination of the bordereau, and his interview with General Mercier, De Beldet and Goussier.

M. Goussier asserted that the handwriting of the bordereau was almost illegible, whereas Dreyfus, even when writing rapidly, always wrote most legibly.

Goussier's Refusal.

The witness asked General Goussier if an envelope accompanied the bordereau, as he, M. Goussier, wished to see what the writer's careful calligraphy was like, explaining that the address of a letter is always in a firmer hand than its contents.

General Goussier refused the request on the ground that the witness must not know the name of the addressee.

The general also refused to allow the bordereau to be photographed, alleging that if M. Goussier, official photographer, were allowed to photograph it all Paris would be acquainted with the bordereau the next day. (Laughter.) Thereupon the expert said: "General Goussier, this is a very interesting confession."

M. Goussier then suggested that the work be entrusted to the photographer of the court, M. Bertillon is the photographer.

Until then, the witness also said, he had never heard of Bertillon as a handwriting expert, saying he became an expert for this special occasion, when he was called in the war office. (Laughter.)

General Goussier, it appears from the testimony, was greatly enraged when he learned of the result of M. Goussier's examination of the bordereau, and was indignant at the expert's refusal. The latter always insisted upon learning the name of the suspect.

"It was not proper," said M. Goussier, "for the accused to be without being perfectly cognizant of the facts, especially in circumstances of so grave a nature. (Sensation.) I would not care to see any one, however, for to do so would be contrary to the law."

Amidst laughter in the court, the witness described how, from the indication of an official report, in Dreyfus's handwriting, the name of the bordereau was removed. M. Goussier had the malicious satisfaction of telling General Goussier the name of the officer they wanted to arrest.

It was after M. Goussier had refused to incriminate Dreyfus that M. Bertillon was entrusted with the bordereau, and after a few hours' study, M. Bertillon positively attributed the bordereau to Dreyfus. From that time forward, M. Goussier was not asked to submit a report, but described it to the then minister of justice, M. Guerin, the circumstances of the case. M. Guerin, continued the witness, intimated that "these were soldiers' affairs," which did not concern him as chief of the civil judiciary.

In Favor of Dreyfus.

Colonel Jousau asked M. Goussier for a more definite criticism of the bordereau and the witness replied that he noticed certain similarities between the handwriting of the bordereau and that of Dreyfus; but, he added, there were many important differences, which proved to the satisfaction of the court that the author of the bordereau was not the author of the handwriting of Dreyfus. (Great sensation.)

The witness at this juncture identified the bordereau as the same which was submitted to him, and he proceeded to point out the differences between the handwriting of the bordereau and that of Dreyfus, saying that while the resemblance was not apparent in Dreyfus's handwriting, the manner of beginning lines which were also noticeable in the bordereau, but which were not found in the prisoner's calligraphy.

Proceeding, the witness traversed the old ground of the peculiarities of the handwriting of the bordereau, and said the date of the bordereau must be July 24, 1894.

The expert refused, in reply to a question by the court, to admit that the bordereau was written in a disguised hand. He said it had been written with great rapidity, precluding all idea of doctoring or tracing.

General Goussier asked permission to question M. Goussier, and said:

"In what army list did you look for the name of Dreyfus? The list which is generally kept in business houses."

The general pointed out that this list did not give the information claimed

by M. Goussier. But the latter maintained that he had stated nothing but the pure and simple truth.

Sensation in Court.

General Goussier having alluded to certain undesirable acquaintances formed by M. Goussier, the latter replied, amid a sensation in court:

"I emphatically protest against the allusion of General Goussier, over circumstances in connection with the latter's examination of the bordereau."

M. Goussier said that Colonel Dreyfus was present, but the colonel promptly advanced, and said he had never seen M. Goussier before to-day, adding: "If M. Goussier's other recollections are as exact as this the court will draw its own conclusions." (Murmurs of disapproval.)

Dreyfus has declared in the most positive manner that he had never been in the Bank of France, where M. Goussier was employed, or had relations with anyone there. The prisoner reiterated he had been engaged in various business and professional matters, and never asked either for written or verbal information from the Bank of France.

There was a general movement of curiosity when M. Bertillon, who is an anthropometrist, or specialist in the measurement of the human body, was called, and the interest deepened when the chief of the anthropometric department of the war office was sworn in. He was soon afterwards followed by four soldiers and a non-commissioned officer, bearing portfolios containing a variety of packages and paraphernalia, which were deposited on the platform, to the amusement of the audience.

M. Bertillon prefaced his evidence by saying his explanations would be understood only by a very limited number, and therefore, he asked the court to permit him to write on documents which he had brought in order to make his evidence more intelligible. (Laughter.)

The specialist then unpacked packages of photographs, maps, etc., and the witness brought in to hold the mass of papers produced.

In monotonous tones, M. Bertillon proceeded, in the manner of a schoolmaster, to explain, to demonstrate technically how he reached the conviction of Dreyfus's guilt, reciting the facts published April 22 and April 24.

First—That the bordereau was a doctored document.

Second—That it could only have been made by a prisoner.

Third—That it had been written in a free hand by means of a key-word, placed beneath tracing paper in such a way as to be illegible.

The witness continuing, declared Dreyfus did not have recourse to imitating Esterhazy's free hand writing because it required too long to study the tracing because it is easier to learn and more likely to be successful.

With the view of illustrating his theory, M. Bertillon handed round photographs of the bordereau, etc. During the course of the demonstration the specialist advanced to the witness, pointing out illustrations of his theories.

M. Demange and Labori, the judges, and others, gathered in a group around the witness, who was speaking.

Incomprehensible Jargon.

Dreyfus appeared to be stupefied by the comparatively incomprehensible jargon, and many of the audience left the court.

Suddenly the wondering attention of those remaining in the hall was riveted by the cryptographic remark, enunciated by M. Bertillon, in loud tones: "We must have a key-word."

The one word always rests upon the other with a divergence of 1.25 millimetres and 2.25 millimetres. The key-word is a word which is unnatural. M. Labori watched the specialist for a few moments and then returned to his seat, holding up both hands and exclaiming:

"It is most extraordinary."

M. Bertillon continued his explanations and caused such a whirl in the brains of the audience that Colonel Jousau finally remarked: "We must have a few minutes' rest."

When the session of the court was resumed, M. Bertillon made further demonstration. He compared words of the bordereau with words in the documents of comparison. Leaning on the judge's bench he placed the entire bordereau on a special table and proceeded to show that by doing so Dreyfus succeeded in formulating the principal rules which served to guide him in the "organizing" of his duties. It will include the organizing of lodges and strengthening of old ones in various western states. The position was filled by the supreme authority upon recommendation of state organizations.

The Nerve of Atkinson.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—A sharp exchange of words was carried between Congressman W. B. Shattuck, of the First Ohio district, and Edward Atkinson, the anti-expansionist leader of Boston.

Mr. Atkinson mailed one of his pamphlets to Congressman Shattuck, who returned it with a bitter letter calling for a re-election to Congress, which Shattuck definitely dares him to do if he can.

Bryan in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., August 25.—At a meeting of the campaign committee to-day, Senator Blackburn announced that he had just received a letter from W. J. Bryan, in which he said he would be in Kentucky the latter part of September, and the first of October at a time agreeable to the party leaders. Senator Blackburn said the campaign committee would at once arrange for the trip and that Mr. Bryan would be accompanied by a number of the party leaders.

Too Valuable as a Relic.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25.—The navy department does not look with favor on the proposition to have the historic warship, the USS Monitor, towed to the city of New York. It is stated that the venerable craft is not in a condition to undergo such service, and that she is far too valuable as a relic to subject her to the risks of a trip from Boston.

Well Known Printer Dead.

NEW YORK, August 25.—William H. Bodwell, a well known printer, and executive of the International Typographical union, is dead at Whitehall, N. Y., aged sixty-seven years.

Ottoman Treasury Empty.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes the following from Constantinople: A financial crisis is imminent. The Ottoman exchequer is empty. The finance minister has fled from these seeking payments and taken refuge in a private residence, which is now under the protection of the police.

Bertillon's Theory.

"My theory," continued the witness, "was, in 1894, considered by the ministry of war to be favorable to the prisoner. If the defense accepted it they said, the long magisterial investigation would have to be recommenced and so, here the witness raised his voice and struck the table with his fist—when the word 'grille' (perforated card—used for cipher) was uttered at the court martial of 1894 the prisoner's face contracted. When I spoke of the fabrication of the bordereau he exclaimed: 'Oh! The wretch. He saw me write this.'"

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tion, for if innocent, the word 'fabrication' would have delighted instead of frightening him."

Dreyfus listened impassively to this tirade.

The audience again became animated when M. Bertillon announced that he would give a practical demonstration of the Bank of France, where M. Goussier was employed, and the result of his labor, remarking: "I was in a bad position."

The audience concluded from this remark that the experiment had not succeeded, and the expression of the judges' faces seemed to bear out this opinion.

The court adjourned for the day at 11:45 a. m.

At the close of the proceedings quite a crowd of people surrounded M. Labori, anxious to know his opinion of M. Bertillon's demonstration.

M. Labori answered that, so far as he could judge by a hurried glance, it certainly had a resemblance to the original, but by no means an identity with the document.

"But," he added, "M. Bertillon only did what dozens could do. It only proves he is a clever forger. That is how an anthropometrist, or specialist in the measurement of the human body, was called, and the interest deepened when the chief of the anthropometric department of the war office was sworn in."

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STIRRING WORDS OF PRESIDENT

At Ocean Grove—Love of Country
and Flag Increasing all
Over the Land.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

In Philippines—Peace First Then
the Establishment of a Govern-
ment of Law and Order.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., August 25.—President McKinley, in an address here this afternoon, said:

"I believe that there is more love for our country, and that more people love the flag than ever before. Wherever that flag is raised it stands, not for despotism and oppression, but for liberty, opportunity and humanity, and what that flag has done for us we want it to do for all people and all lands which, by the fortunes of war, have come within its jurisdiction."

That flag does not mean one thing in the United States and another in Porto Rico and the Philippines. There has been doubt in some quarters respecting the policy of the government in the Philippines. I see no harm in stating it in this presence. Peace first, then with charity for all, establish a government of law and order protecting life and property and occupation for the well-being of the people who will participate in it under the Stars and Stripes."

President's Reception.

At Long Branch Very Cordial—At Vice President Hobart's Cottage.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., August 25.—President and Mrs. McKinley, with Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Garrett A. Hobart, Jr., Attorney General, Gifford, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Private Secretary Cortelyou and Executive Clerk Barges arrived here this morning at 7:45 o'clock from Plattsburg on a special train of four palace cars. As the train drew into the station the presidential salute was fired by Wilson battery, Second battery, National Guard, New Jersey, and a detachment of Troop C, of Brooklyn, presented arms. The President was greeted with great enthusiasm as he emerged from the car, and assisted Mrs. McKinley to alight.

President and Mrs. McKinley looked in excellent health, and bowed their acknowledgments repeatedly to the great crowd as they were escorted to their carriage by the reception committee, and driven to Vice President Hobart's cottage, Normanhurst, at Norwood Park. At Norwood a great crowd gathered, which received the President and Mrs. McKinley with great enthusiasm. Vice President and Mrs. Hobart and the rest of the presidential party were driven to Norwood by a shorter route than the one taken by the President's carriage.

At 10 o'clock the Republican committee and officers of Troop C and the Second battery of New York drove over to Normanhurst in six carriages, and formally welcomed the President to Long Branch. Miles O'Brien introduced the members of the delegation to the President, who exchanged a few words with each on presentation. Former Senator Rufus Blodgett welcomed the President on behalf of the committee, and extended a cordial welcome to the permanent and transient citizens of Long Branch. The committee also tendered to the President a public reception to-night at the Hollywood Hotel, which the President was compelled to decline. The President, in reply, said:

"I thank the committee on behalf of Mrs. McKinley and myself for their courtesies and hearty welcome. I cannot say just now what my plans are for to-day, as Dr. J. S. Price, of Ocean Grove, has a promise from me to visit that unique stronghold of Methodism. I feel, however, I am bound by the desires of the Long Branch citizens, as their invitation was the first. I have wished for a long time to pay this visit, as I was fascinated by the surroundings of Long Branch when I first visited in this vicinity twelve years ago."

Dr. Jacob Price, dean of the Ocean Grove Summer School of Theology, called on the President, and extended the formal invitation from the trustees and citizens of Ocean Grove. The President said he would be at Ocean Grove at 2 o'clock.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart, subsequently drove to the iron pier to witness the arrival of the Scorpion.

The trim little gunboat dropped anchor and fired the Presidential salute. The President took a short drive along Ocean avenue and returned at noon to Normanhurst for lunch. Everywhere the President was greeted with cheers, hand-clapping and waving of handkerchiefs.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock left the train at Jersey City.

Governor Voorhees came to Normanhurst to welcome the President to the state.

Olympia Battalion Drilling.

NICE, Aug. 25.—The Olympia battalion landed from the cruiser this morning at Ville Franche, near here, for drill purposes. The entire population of the town viewed the parade from the surrounding heights. The men presented a splendid appearance. Admiral Dewey received the Olympia battalion at the pier. He passed a quiet day aboard and seemed in perfect health and greatly benefited by the rest he is taking.

RACE TROUBLES

In Georgia—Governor Candler Has
Again Been Asked to Send Troops
to Prevent an Outbreak.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 25.—There is a renewal of the race trouble at Darien, Ga., and Governor Candler has again been asked to send troops there to prevent an outbreak. A few days ago Henry Dalegal, was arrested at Darien on a charge of assault, and a lynching was prevented by the action of the governor in sending two hundred members of the First regiment, who brought the prisoner to Atlanta and left a detachment on guard at Darien.

To-day Joseph Townsend was killed and Octavius Hopkins was wounded in the shoulder, by John Dalegal, whom they were trying to arrest. Sheriff Blount, of McIntosh county, wired Governor Candler to-day, urging that more troops be sent to Darien, as the situation is critical. Colonel Towson, who is in command at Darien, wired for arms and ammunition which were sent to him. Governor Candler has referred Sheriff Blount's message to Colonel Lawton and ordered the Liberty Independent troop to be in readiness to move.

A tug boat left at noon for Savannah with the riot prisoners on board. It was thought best to take them there for safe keeping in order to avoid any possible attempt to escape and for the further reason that the jails are crowded.

While passing through a negro settlement five miles from Darien, a train on the Darien & Western railway was fired on this afternoon. No one was wounded.

Sylvester Protests.

Against Seizure of the Abbey by Admiral Dewey.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The navy department has received a protest from W. F. Sylvester, from London, one of the owners of the ship Abbey, seized by Admiral Dewey on the charge of carrying arms to the Philippines. He states that he is about to come to Washington to contest this seizure, on the ground that the Philippines were the allies of the United States at the time these arms were shipped. At the same time, the state department through Consul General Gifford, at San Francisco, has protested against the seizure of the arms, and a report is now before the department. Based on the report the state department has issued a letter to the navy department, which will be the ground for further proceedings. The owners of the Abbey have retained counsel here to look after their interests, and they have filed a number of papers, both at the state and navy departments, and called to-day to submit documents in the case.

The ramifications of the Abbey seizure are engaging the attention of the state, war and navy departments, and promise to have some interesting sequel.

It is said at the state department that the action taken as to Consul Bedlow, whose interests the Captain, he believed, was an American citizen, and on this the Abbey secured registry. A private letter just received from Consul Bedlow states that he is on leave of absence, and is on his way home, via San Francisco.

Hawkins' Funeral.

At Washington, Penna., Friday—General Orders Issued.

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 25.—The following general order was issued from the headquarters of the National Guard:

The funeral of Colonel Alex L. Hawkins, Tenth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, and Tenth regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, will be held on Friday, August 25, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Hawkins, 33, A. O. C. B., which place will be reached by the following general order of the second brigade will detail proper funeral escort.

On the day of the funeral flags on the war armories of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, throughout the commonwealth and at the state arsenal will be displayed at half mast.

The companies of the Eighteenth, three companies of the Fourteenth, and Company C, of the Seventeenth, have been assigned to attend the funeral.

Colored Regiment for Philippines.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Great pressure has been brought to bear on the administration to organize a colored regiment for service in the Philippines. The matter is still under consideration by Secretary Root, but it is believed that such a regiment is organized it will be officered by colored men.

Mistaken for a Burglar.

FRANKLIN, Pa., August 25.—Edith Dunn, aged seventeen, a daughter of E. V. Dunn, of Sandy Creek town, was fatally shot at an early hour this morning, by Tyne Grove, a neighbor, who mistook the girl for a burglar. The girl came home from a church entertainment at 2 o'clock, and being unable to find a key to her door, went to the home of Grove and knocked. Grove had drawn some money from the bank that day, and fearing a burglar, had not retired. He asked who was at the door several times, and receiving no reply, he fired through the door. The bullet took effect in the girl's groin and she cannot recover.

First Legal Hanging.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., August 25.—Cyrus A. Brown and Matthew Craig were executed here to-day. It was the first legal hanging of white men ever held in the territory.

Both men were formerly held in Kansas. Brown belonged to a prominent Salina family. Brown killed John Cuthbert, an aged white man, on the Arkansas river, near Weber's Falls, I. T., in October, 1894. Craig killed Deputy United States Marshal Joseph Heinrichs at Tahlequah, I. T., last March.

Foundry Coke Advanced.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 25.—No-tice has been given by the different producers of foundry coke that the price of their product will be advanced twenty-five cents per ton on September 1. This will make the quoted price \$2.75 per ton, the present price being \$2.50 per ton, for prompt delivery.

The advance will add just \$1 to the price that ruled at this time last year, and further advances that are expected to take place between now and the first of the year will probably double the price within the year.

Midnight Conference.

BALTIMORE, Md., August 25.—D. H. Martin, manager of passenger traffic of the Baltimore & Ohio railway, said to-day with reference to the alleged cutting of the railroad passenger rates from Chicago and other points to New York:

"The Baltimore & Ohio railway has a large legitimate Grand Army business booked for the Philadelphia encampment, and while it has placed on sale tickets to New York and return at the same rates quoted by the Wabash, Grand Trunk and Erie, it will not be a party to any demoralization in passenger rates, and in my opinion the good judgment of all prominent passenger men will be exerted to prevent this. Many of the wild rumors indicating a rate war and demoralization of passenger rates have no foundation in fact."

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For western Pennsylvania, fair Saturday; Sunday fair and warm; fresh east wind. For West Virginia and Ohio, fair and generally fair Saturday and Sunday; winds becoming fresh southerly.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schepert, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	68°	8 a. m.	72°
9 a. m.	75°	10 a. m.	80°